crores during the current year. Both sides reaffirmed their intention to continue developing multifaceted cooperation in the interest of progress of both the countries especially in the fields of trade, economic, science, technology, education and culture.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. However, Export promotion is a continuous process and steps are taken to boost exports in consultation with trade, industry and other relevant interests. Export target is fixed on yearly basis. The export target for the year 1995-96 envisages around 18% to 20% growth, in dollar terms over the exports valued at US $ 26223 million during 1994-95. It is postulated that exports would grow at the rate of 13.6% per annum in volume terms i.e., in 1991-92 prices and exchange rates during the Eighth Plan (1992—97). Imports are as per requirements. No targets are set for imports. As per the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97), imports are expected to increase at annual rate of 8.4% over the Plan period.

World Bank assistance for revamping statistical system

1900. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:
MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek financial assistance from the World Bank to support its programme to revamp the statistical system in the country;

(b) if so, the broad features of programme entailing major computerisation and training of statistical personnel envisaged; and

(c) the amount of the financial assistance likely to be sought from the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (c) The Department of Stastistics is formulating a proposal to modernise the statistical system in India. It will incorporate items like supply of hardware, supply of software, training in production of software, training on modern statistical techniques, establishment of training facilities, and study-visits. The proposal is in a very preliminary stage of formulation. It will be too early to identify funding arrangements.

In the meanwhile, in the backdrop of the sustained economic development over the years and the major economic reforms introduced recently, changes required in the System of National Accounting are being examined separately. The World Bank was requested to advise on what help, including financial support, was possible from their side in this connection. The Bank had deputed its officers to understand the requirements and formulate proposals for further course of action to arrange for training courses, study-visits, expert advice, etc. The Government was not required to make any payment towards this exercise. The exercise is still in progress.

भारतीय वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंडल परिसंघ के अध्यक्ष द्वारा समान सुविधाओं के संबंध में दिया गया वक्तव्य

1901. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र:** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंडल परिसंघ के अध्यक्ष श्री ए० के० रंगटा के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने समान सुविधाएं न देने को सही माना है;

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या विदेशी कंपनियों को अधिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने से स्वदेशी उद्योगों को उनके साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने में परेशानी होगी; और

(ग) इस संबंध में तथ्य संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चिदम्बरम) (क) सरकार को इस तरह के किसी वक्तव्य की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार स्वदेशी उद्योगों की समस्याओं से अवगत है और नीतियां और क्रियाविधियां स्वदेशी उद्योगों के हितों को ध्यान में रखकर ही बनायी जाती हैं। एग्जिम नीति में किसी तरह का कोई भेदमूलक व्यवहार नहीं है।

Centrally sponsored schemes in Maharashtra

1902. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of Central Sector/

Centrally sponsored schemes during the last three years. State-wise and Scheme-wise alongwith the allocation made under the same for the current year;

(b) whether the impact of these Schemes have been reviewed/assessed recently;

(c) the details thereof alongwith the reasons for slow progress, State-wise and year-wise for schemes under execution particularly in Maharashtra; and

(d) the details of the targets set and achieved under the various Schemes in Maharashtra during the last three years alongwith the targets set for current year scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (d) Various Central Ministries/Departments of Government of India are concerned with the Central Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Schemes falling within their purview and these schemes are monitoried by respective Ministires/ Departments. The Planning Commission has no direct role in their implementation and a consolidated list of such schemes is not maintained in the Planning Commission.

Indicators of Human Development

1903. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there are wide variation in indicators of human development;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the variation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG)) (a) and (b) Variation in Life Expectancy at Birth Literacy, Infant Mortality, Death Rate and Birth Rate, Across states is given in the enclosed statement (*see* below)

Statement

Selected Indicators of Human Development for Major States

	State	Life expectancy at birth (Years)[2] (1986—90)	Literacy rate[3] 1991			I.M.R.[4]	Death rate (Prov. esti. of the SRS 1993)	
			Total	Male (Per cent)	Female		(Per thousand)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59.1	44.09	55.13	32.72	64	8.4	24.1
2.	Assam	53.6	52.89	61.87	43.03	81	10.2	29.5
3.	Bihar	54.9	38.48	52.49	22.89	70	10.6	32.1
4.	Gujarat	57.7	61.29	73.13	48.64	58	8.1	0
5.	Haryana	62.2	55.85	69.10	40.47	65	7.8	0 6
6.	Karnataka	61.1	56.04	67.26	44.34	67	8.0	25.5
7.	Kerala	69.5	89.81	93.62	86.17	13	6.0	17.3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	53.0	44.20	58.42	28.85	106	12.6	33.4
9.	Maharashtra	62.6	64.87	76.56	52.32	50	7.2	25.0
10.	Orissa	54.4	49.09	63.09	34.68	110	12.2	27.2
11.	Punjab	65.2	58.51	65.66	50.41	55	7.9	26.3
12.	Rajasthan	55.2	38.55	54.99	20.44	82	9.0	33.6